

# **Energy Consumption of Irrigation Controllers**

Rich Brown
Environmental Energy Technologies Division
LBNL
June 1, 2009

### **Project Summary**





- LBNL metered power use of irrigation controllers as part of PIER-funded project investigating "builder-installed miscellaneous" equipment
- Original purpose of this project was to provide homebuilders with information to choose more energy efficient equipment
- Irrigation controllers were one of several products analyzed

### **Sample Selection**



- Most units measured in water conservation offices
  - Contra Costa Water Department (CCWD)
  - East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
  - Sample units available for consumer information
- Metered 11 conventional and 8 smart controllers, representing 12 manufacturers
- Mainly residential controllers
- Some models were a few years old

#### **Power Measurement**



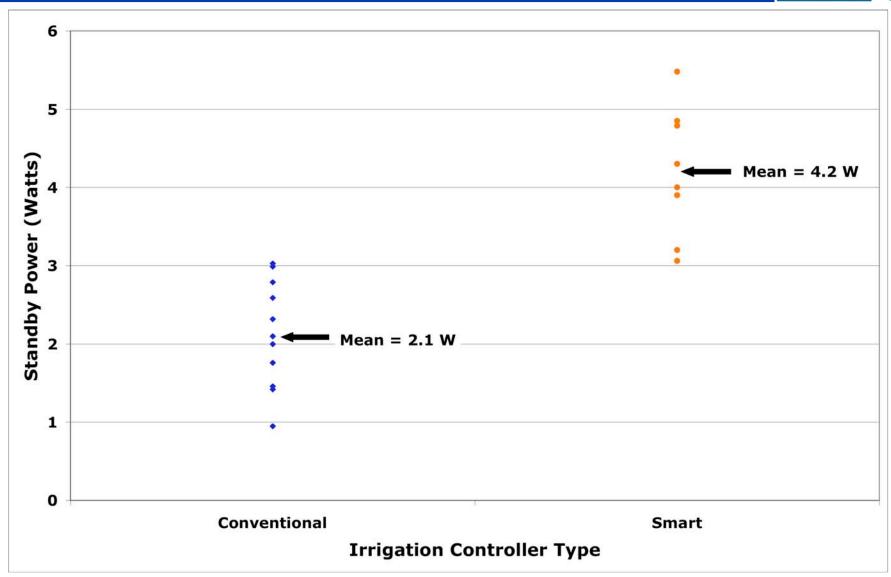
- Used plug-in meter
- Accurate at low power
- Spot measurements (no usage patterns)



- "Standby" readings are with the controller ON but not activating an irrigation solenoid; no external sensors connected
- "Active" readings are with the controller activating an irrigation solenoid (only collected active for 4 units)
- Standby mode is ~90% of annual energy use

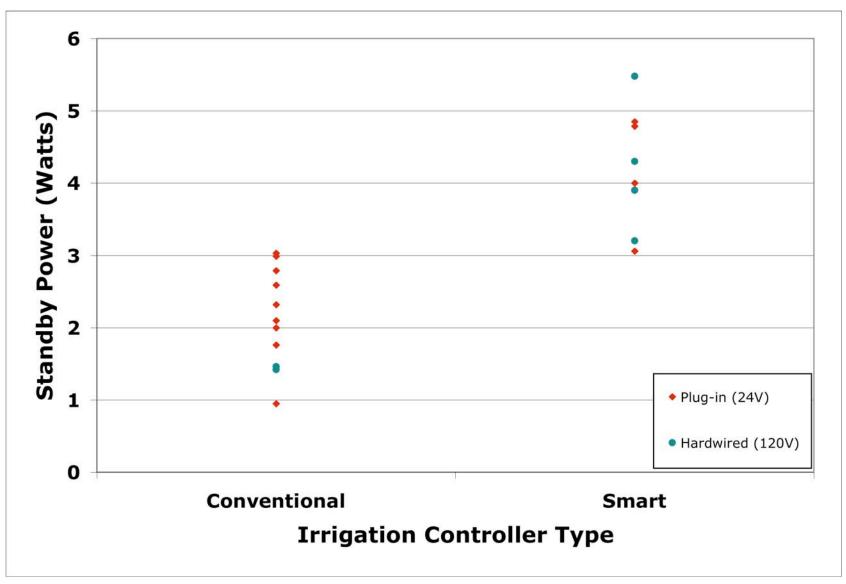
## Smart Controllers Have Higher Standby Power





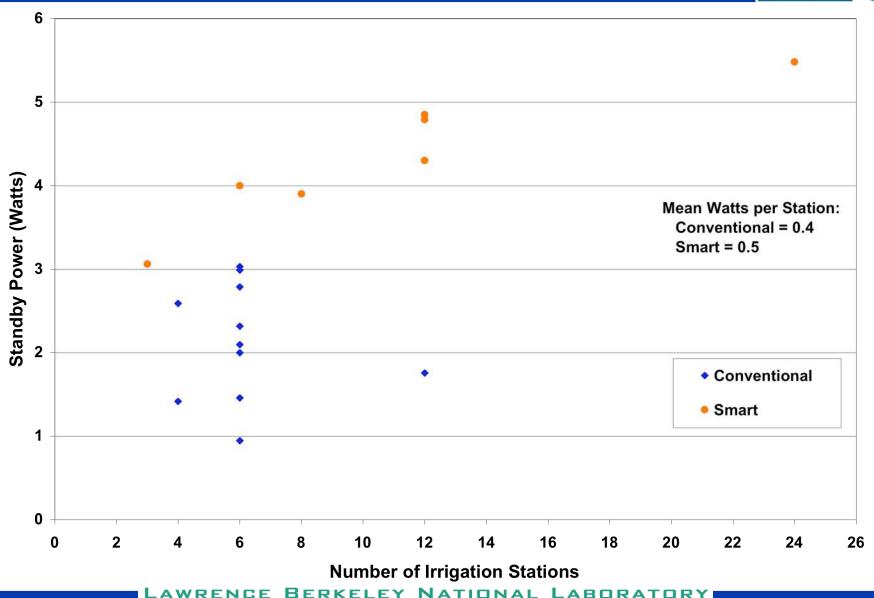
## Does Type of Transformer Affect Standby Power?





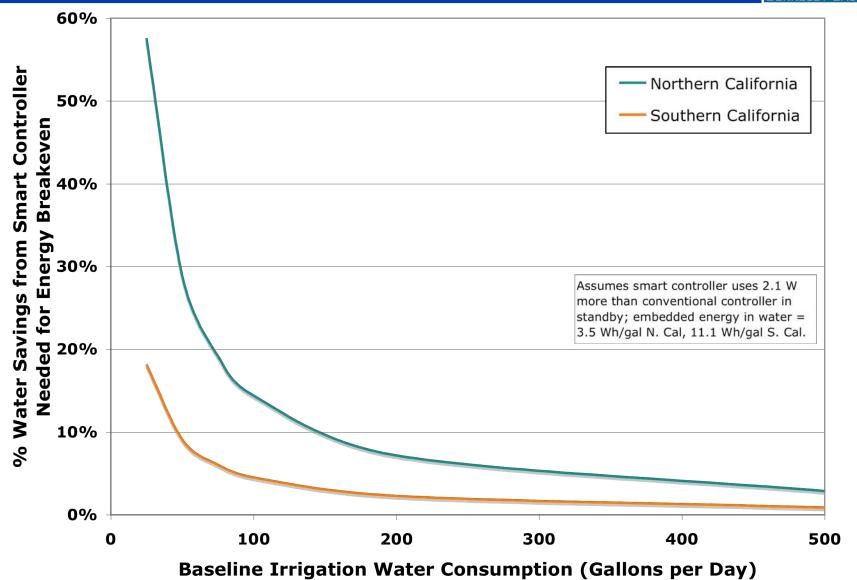
## Does Number of Irrigation Stations Affect Standby Power?





## Can Embedded Energy in Saved Water Offset Higher Standby Power?





LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

### **Study Conclusions**



- Smart controllers have higher standby power
- For all controllers, standby mode is ~90% of annual energy consumption
- Transformer type and number of stations do not obviously affect standby power
- Water savings can offset increased standby power, but depends on irrigation use and location

#### **Other Observations**



- Smart controllers need to be operated properly to achieve water savings (similar to programmable thermostats)
  - May need user interface and usability standards
- Network connections (Wi-Fi, Ethernet) increase energy use
  - Standards being developed to allow devices (e.g., smart controllers) to remain networkconnected in low-power modes

#### **Thank You**



- Rich Brown
  - —REBrown@lbl.gov
  - **—(510) 486-5896**
- Peter Biermayer
  - —PJBiermayer@lbl.gov
  - **—(510) 486-5983**

This work was supported by the PIER Buildings Program, under the "Energy Efficient Digital Networks" project